CLAIMS

- 1. An ink comprising
 - a. water;
 - b. at least one colorant;
 - c. a radiation-curable (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of an oligomer or polymer containing a plurality of H-active groups.
- 2. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said H-active groups are selected from the group consisting of –NH₂ groups and –OH groups.
- 3. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative is obtained by substituting at least one hydrogen atom in H-active groups of the oligomer or polymer with radicals of a N-hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylamide of the structure

$$R_1$$
 R_2

wherein R_1 is methyl or -H; R_2 is $-[(CH_2)_x-O-]_y-H$, where x is 1,2, or 3 and y is 1 -5.

- 4. An ink as claimed in Claim 3, wherein the N-hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylamide is selected from the group consisting of N-2-hydroxylethyl acrylamide, N-2hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, and N-methylol methacrylamide.
- 5. An ink as Claimed in Claim 2, wherein said polymer is selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides, polysaccharide derivatives, poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene oxide), PEG-block-PPO, poly(acrylamide) poly(acrylamide), and copolymers thereof.
- 6. An ink as claimed in Claim 5, wherein said polymer is selected from the group consisting of dextran, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and polysaccharides comprising glucose monosaccharide units.

- 7. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said polymer is dextran and said N-hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylamide is N-methylol acrylamide.
- 8. An ink as claimed in Claim 1, further comprising a crosslinkable, water-soluble poly(vinyl alcohol).
- 9. A method for printing on a biomedical device, comprising the steps of:
 - (a) providing a medical device constructed of a polymer;
 - (b) applying a color coat to at least a portion of a surface of the biomedical device, wherein said color coat comprises comprising water, at least one colorant, and a (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a oligomer or polymer containing a plurality of H-active groups; and
 - (c) exposing the color coat to actinic radiation sufficient to crosslink said (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative.
- 10. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said H-active groups are selected from the group consisting of –NH₂ groups and –OH groups.
- 11. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative is obtained by substituting at least one hydrogen atom in H-active groups of the oligomer or polymer with radicals of a compound selected from the group consisting of N-2-hydroxylethyl acrylamide, N-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, and N-methylol methacrylamide.
- 12. A method as Claimed in Claim 9, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides, polysaccharide derivatives, poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene oxide), PEG-block-PPO, poly(acrylamide) poly(acrylamide), and copolymers thereof.
- 13. A method as claimed in Claim 12, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of dextran, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and polysaccharides comprising glucose monosaccharide units.
- 14. A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said polymer is a N-methylol acrylamido derivative of dextran.

- 15. A method as claimed in Claim .9, wherein said color coat further comprises a crosslinkable, water-soluble poly(vinyl alcohol).
- **16.** A method for making a colored contact lens comprising the steps:
 - (a) coating at least a portion of at least one lens-forming surface of a lens mold with an ink comprising water, at least one colorant, and a (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a oligomer or polymer containing a plurality of H-active groups; and
 - (b) adding a lens forming composition to the lens mold while maintaining the ink in position; and
 - (c) curing the lens-forming composition to form a colored lens.
- 17. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein said H-active groups are selected from the group consisting of -NH₂ groups and -OH groups.
- 18. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative is obtained by substituting at I east one hydrogen atom in H-active groups of the oligomer or polymer with radicals of a compound selected from the group consisting of N-2-hydroxylethyl acrylamide, N-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylamide, N-methylol acrylamide, and N-methylol methacrylamide.
- 19. A method as Claimed in Claim 16, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides, polysaccharide derivatives, poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(propylene oxide), PEG-block-PPO, poly(acrylamide) poly(acrylamide), and copolymers thereof.
- 20. A method as claimed in Claim 19, wherein said polymer is the (meth)acrylamidoalkyl derivative of a polymer selected from the group consisting of dextran, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, and polysaccharides comprising glucose monosaccharide units.
- 21. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein said polymer is a N-methylol acrylamido derivative of dextran.
- 22. A method as claimed in Claim 16, wherein said color coat further comprises a crosslinkable, water-soluble poly(vinyl alcohol).

- 23. A contact lens having a front surface and a back surface, wherein said lens comprises the ink as claimed in Claim 1 on at least one surface of said lens.
- 24. A contact lens made by the method of Claim 9.
- 25. A contact lens made by the method of Claim 16.